REYNOLDS METALLATION

Bright Metal Insulation

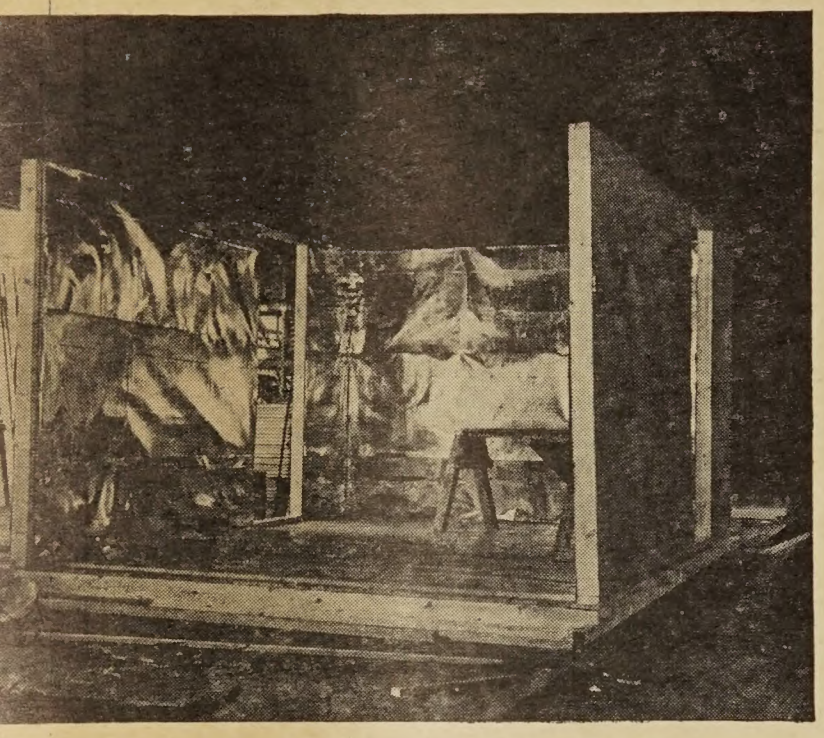
REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC

Insulating Plaster and Stucco Board

REYNOLDS WALLCOVERINGS

Decorative Insulating Wallcovering

REYNOLDS METALLATION



ADMIRAL BYRD USES METALLATION IN ANTARCTIC

Admiral Byrd, living alone during an antarctic winter 100 miles from his base, depended on Reynolds Metallation to keep heat inside his hut. The illustration shows the hut, in which Byrd lived, partially built. Note Reynolds Metallation on the walls. This hut was designed by Roswell Forman Barratt, Architect, New York City.

PRODUCTS DESCRIBED IN THIS CATALOG

The following products manufactured and sold by the Building Products Division of the Reynolds Metals Company are described and illustrated in this catalog.

REYNOLDS METALLATION: (Pages 2 to 7)

The modern, double efficiency insulation, Reynolds Metallation, is used by the United States Government, by Admiral Byrd, and by leading architects, builders and engineers on all types of construction.

REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC: (Pages 8 to 10)

The modern reinforced stucco and plaster base, Ecod Fabric, provides a heat insulator and a plaster base in one product. It is economical and easy to apply.

REYNOLDS METAL WALL COVERINGS: (Page 11)

Employing the insulating principles of Reynolds Metallation, Reynolds Wall Coverings combine utility and beauty. They help keep heat in a room during winter and out of a room in summer. Reynolds Covering are available in an unlimited number of styles and designs.

Building Products Division

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY
INCORPORATED
19 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
400 Wrigley Building

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
345 Ninth Street

Factories and sales offices in all principal cities.

MIRROR-LIKE METAL INSULATION SHEDS HEAT AS A RUBBER RAINCOAT SHEDS WATER

Reynolds Metallation is bright, polished sheet aluminum foil cemented to one or both sides of a tough Kraft paper. Reynolds Metallation reflects 95% of all radiated heat that strikes its exposed metal surface. Because of its low emissivity, it re-radiates less than 5% of the heat striking its surface. Physicists have long known that bright metals reflect heat, and that a thin sheet of metal with the proper brilliance and with rust-resisting and non-tarnishing characteristics, when facing an air space, has great insulating value. For example, this principle has been employed for many years in the vacuum bottle, which keeps foods and liquids hot or cold through the agency of bright metallic surfaces. However, it was not until the qualities of pure aluminum foil became known that metallic heat insulation for buildings became commercially practical.

During the past 15 years the theory of metallic insulation has been thoroughly tested and proved in practical applications in this country and in Europe.

HOW HEAT TRAVELS

In order to understand why Metallation insulates, it is necessary to know how heat travels. Heat transfer takes place by three methods, namely, radiation, conduction, and convection.

Energy from the sun travels through space so cold that no life can exist, yet when this energy reaches the earth's atmosphere it warms the earth and the objects on it. Heat energy which travels by wave motion through space, as from the sun to the earth, or through air, as from a radiant type heater to a person standing in front of it, is called *radiated* heat.

If you put a poker into the fire, the end which you hold in your hand soon becomes warm. Heat transferred molecularly through solid matter without any apparent motion of the matter is called *conducted* heat.

Air at the ceiling of a room is warmer than air at the floor because the warm air rises as the cold air falls. Heat carried from one point to another by actual movement of a fluid, usually air, is called *convected* heat.

70% OF HEAT LOSS IS THROUGH RADIATION

Before the perfection of bright metal insulation, the only way to reduce the amount of heat that passed out of a building in winter, and into it in summer, was to use materials that chiefly reduced the heat *conduction*. As these materials are, by necessity, thick and bulky, the idea of bulk became associated with heat insulation.

However, conduction and convection combined account for only about 30% of the heat loss or gain in a building. Radiation is responsible for about 70% of the heat transfer across air spaces of ordinary floors, roofs, and walls. (See U. S. Bureau of Standards Circular No. 376 "Thermal Insulation of Buildings," page 3 et seq.)

Therefore, an insulation that stops radiated heat is more efficient and more desirable than one which depends chiefly on its poor heat conducting qualities. Reynolds Metallation stops radiated heat. Because of this quality it has, although only 95/10,000 of an inch thick, great insulating efficiency.

Thickness and bulk have little to do with stopping radiated heat.

METALLATION STOPS 95% OF RADIATED HEAT

METALLATION HAS LOW EMISSIVITY

METALLATION HAS LOW HEAT STORAGE CAPACITY

Reynolds Metallation reflects heat as a mirror reflects light. Heat waves are turned away from a bright surface. Everyone knows, for example, that sunburn is more severe when acquired on water than on land because of the heat reflected back from the water's surface. All radiant type heaters have bright reflectors which throw heat into a room.

Metallation works on the same principle. In winter, heat energy which would otherwise pass through the walls and through the attic and roof strikes Metallation and is reflected back into the building. In summer, outside heat which would ordinarily enter the living quarters is reflected back out of doors.

Reynolds Metallation's high reflectivity turns back 95% of the radiant heat which strikes its surface, and therefore it is an exceedingly poor absorber of heat.

METALLATION HAS LOW EMISSIVITY

Reynolds Metallation is a poor emitter of radiant heat. For example, if heat strikes Metallation on one side, the bright metal surface on the other side will radiate only about 6% as much heat into or out of a room as would common fibrous insulating materials at the same temperature. This characteristic, known as low emissivity, is as important as Metallation's high reflectivity.

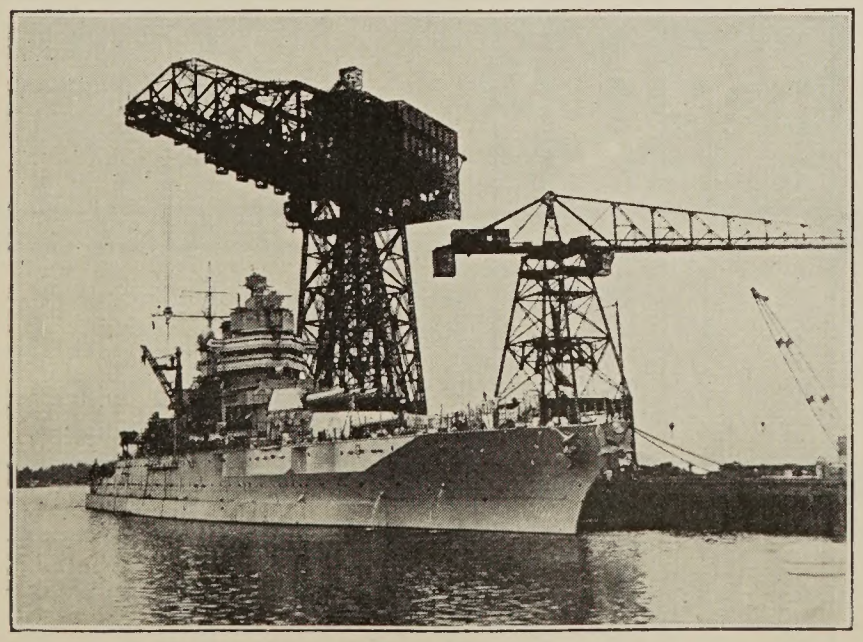
METALLATION HAS LOW HEAT STORAGE CAPACITY

As opposed to ordinary types of low conductivity insulation, the light weight of Reynolds Metallation gives it a negligible heat storage capacity, which is of particular advantage when Metallation is used to insulate building walls, roofs, or attics for summer cooling. This means that no heat is stored up in the insulation to be released into the rooms after the heat of the day has passed.

Another advantage of the low heat storage capacity of Reynolds Metallation is found in the insulation of buildings intermittently heated or cooled, for such buildings can be heated or cooled more quickly and economically if their construction is incapable of storing heat.

WELL KNOWN ARCHITECT USES METALLATION ON HIS OWN HOME

Lawrence Moore, of the architectural firm of Evans, Moore & Woodbridge, New York City, used Reynolds Metallation on the home which he built for himself in Wilton, Conn. On this home, Reynolds Metallation formed the backing of Reynolds Ecod Fabric, its plaster and stucco base. For complete details on Metallated Ecod Fabric, see page 8.



MODERN WARSHIPS USE METAL FOIL INSULATION

The U.S.S. New Mexico and other modern fighting craft use metal foil insulation to increase efficiency and to reduce bulk, weight, and expense. Modern, air conditioned trains such as the Burlington Zephyr also employ metal foil insulation throughout.

METALLATION IS PERMANENTLY BRIGHT AND BRILLIANT

The bright, highly polished surface of Reynolds Metallation will not tarnish or rust. Unlike ordinary metals, pure aluminum acquires, immediately upon finishing, a thin, transparent film of oxide which, without affecting its lustre or brilliance in any way, prevents deterioration.

The following quotation from Chambers' Encyclopedia (New Edition) is a brief, authoritative summary of the many tests to which pure aluminum (Metallation) has been subjected.

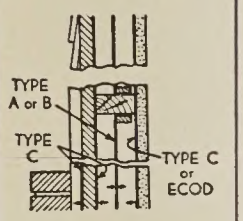
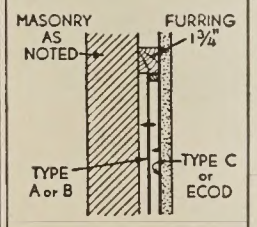
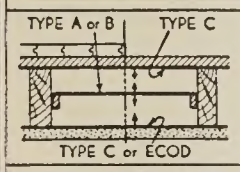
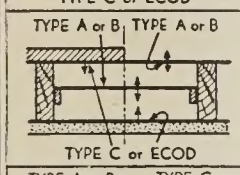
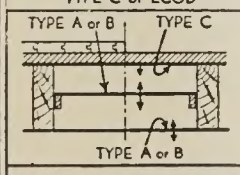
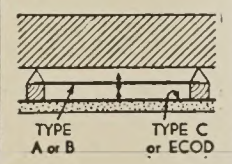
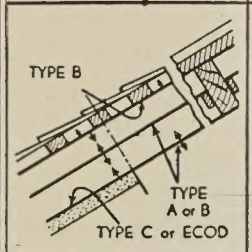
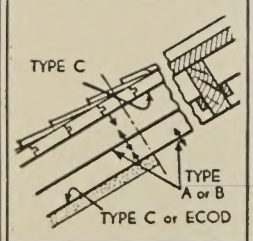
"Exposed to dry or moist air, it is unalterable, and does not oxidize or tarnish like most common metals. Neither cold nor hot water has any action upon it. Sulphurated hydrogen, the gas which so readily tarnishes silver in households, does not act on aluminum which is found to preserve its appearance under all ordinary circumstances as perfectly as gold does."

SOLD BY LEADING LUMBER DEALERS

Reynolds Metallation is sold by leading lumber and building supply dealers everywhere. Reynolds trained sales engineers will gladly help architects, engineers, builders or homeowners solve insulation or construction problems.

PERCENTAGE OF HEAT TRANSFER STOPPED BY REYNOLDS METALLATION[a]

Coefficients (U) are expressed in Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature between the air on the two sides of the construction.[b]
Columns (%) show the percentage of heat which REYNOLDS METALLATION stops from flowing through the respective constructions.

ILLUSTRATION	CONSTRUCTION NUMBER	CONSTRUCTION	UNINSULATED		I TYPE C or ECOD METALLATION on one side of air space[c] (Except where noted)		II TYPE C or ECOD METALLATION on both sides of air space[c] (Except where noted)		III TYPE A or TYPE B METALLATION forming curtain between two air spaces[c] (Except where noted)		IV TYPE A or TYPE B METALLATION forming curtain between two air spaces[c] faced on opposite sides with TYPE C or ECOD METALLATION (Except where noted)	
			U	%	U	%	U	%	U	%	U	%
		FRAME or VENEER WALL •										
	1	SHINGLES OR CLAPBOARDS, SHEATHING,[d] STUD SPACE,[c] PLASTER[e]	.26	0	.19	27	.18	31	.14	46	.13	50
	2	DROP SIDING, NO SHEATHING, STUD SPACE, PLASTER	.37	0	.25	32	.24	35	.16	57	.15	59
	3	1-IN. STUCCO WITH ECOD BASE, STUD SPACE, PLASTER	.50	0	.31	38	.28	44	.18	64	.17	66
	4	1-IN. STUCCO WITH ECOD BASE, SHEATHING, STUD SPACE, PLASTER	.33	0	.24	27	.22	33	.16	56	.14	58
	5	4-IN. FACE BRICK VENEER, SHEATHING, STUD SPACE, PLASTER	.30	0	.22	27	.21	30	.15	50	.11 (f)	63
		MASONRY WALL • • •										
	6	8-IN. SOLID BRICK,[g] FURRED SPACE, PLASTER	.32	0	.23	28			.15	53	.15 (h)	53
	7	4-IN. FACE BRICK ON 8-IN. HOLLOW CLAY TILE, FURRED SPACE, PLASTER	.25	0	.19	24			.13	48	.13 (h)	48
	8	1-IN. STUCCO ON 12-IN. HOLLOW CLAY TILE, FURRED SPACE, PLASTER	.22	0	.17	23			.13	41	.12 (h)	46
	9	12-IN. HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCKS, FURRED SPACE, PLASTER	.32	0	.23	28			.15	53	.15 (h)	53
		**FRAME MIDDLE STORY FLOOR** •										
	10	SINGLE YELLOW PINE FLOOR,[d] JOIST SPACE, PLASTER	.30	0	.22	27	.21	30	.15	50	.14	53
	11	OAK FLOOR,[i] YELLOW PINE SUB-FLOOR, JOIST SPACE, PLASTER	.25	0	.19	24	.18	28	.13	48	.13	48
		**FRAME ATTIC FLOOR** • •										
	12	NO FLOOR, JOIST SPACE, PLASTER	.69	0	.26 (j)	62	.24 (k)	65	.26 (j)	62	.15 (l)	78
	13	SINGLE YELLOW PINE FLOOR, JOIST SPACE, PLASTER	.30	0	.22	27	.21	30	.15	50	.14	53
		**FRAME FIRST STORY FLOOR** •										
	14	SINGLE YELLOW PINE FLOOR, JOIST SPACE, NO CEILING	.46	0	.22 (j)	52	.21 (k)	54	.22 (j)	52	.14 (l)	70
	15	OAK FLOOR, YELLOW PINE SUB-FLOOR, JOIST SPACE, NO CEILING	.35	0	.19 (j)	46	.18 (k)	49	.19 (j)	46	.12 (l)	66
		**MASONRY FLOOR-SUSPENDED CEILING**										
	16	4-IN. REINFORCED CONCRETE, FURRED SPACE, PLASTER	.37	0	.25	32			.16	57	.16 (h)	57
	17	6-IN. REINFORCED CONCRETE, FURRED SPACE, PLASTER	.35	0	.24	31			.16	54	.15 (h)	57
	18	4-IN. CONCRETE, 4-IN. HOLLOW TILE, FURRED SPACE, PLASTER	.27	0	.20	26			.14	48	.14 (h)	48
	19	4-IN. CONCRETE, 8-IN. HOLLOW TILE, FURRED SPACE, PLASTER	.23	0	.18	22			.13	43	.12 (h)	48
		**FRAME ROOF** • • •										
	20	WOOD SHINGLES, NAILING STRIPS,[m] RAFTER SPACE, PLASTER	.30	0	.22	27	.18 (n)	40	.15	50	.12 (o)	60
	21	WOOD SHINGLES, NAILING STRIPS, RAFTER SPACE, NO CEILING	.46	0	.22 (j)	52	.18 (p)	61	.22 (j)	52	.12 (q)	74
	22	COMPOSITION OR ASPHALT SHINGLES, NAILING STRIPS, RAFTER SPACE, PLASTER	.37	0	.25	32	.20 (n)	46	.16	57	.13 (o)	65
	23	COMPOSITION OR ASPHALT SHINGLES, NAILING STRIPS, RAFTER SPACE, NO CEILING	.64	0	.25 (j)	61	.20 (p)	69	.25 (j)	61	.14 (q)	78
		**FRAME ROOF** • • •										
	24	WOOD SHINGLES, SHEATHING, RAFTER SPACE, PLASTER	.27	0	.20	26	.19	30	.14	48	.13	52
	25	WOOD SHINGLES, SHEATHING, RAFTER SPACE, NO CEILING	.40	0	.20 (j)	50	.19 (k)	53	.20 (j)	50	.13 (l)	68
	26	SLATE OR CEMENT SHINGLES, SHEATHING, RAFTER SPACE, PLASTER	.34	0	.24	29	.22	35	.16	53	.14	59
	27	SLATE OR CEMENT SHINGLES, SHEATHING, RAFTER SPACE, NO CEILING	.56	0	.24 (j)	57	.22 (k)	61	.24 (j)	57	.14 (l)	75

METALLATION FURNISHED IN ROLLS IN THREE TYPES

TYPE A

Reynolds Metallation Type A is genuine sheet aluminum cemented to both sides of a heavy, tough Kraft paper with 1¼ inch plain paper margins exposed. Type A is especially designed and scored for installation between studs, joists, or rafters with the paper edges nailed inside the framing members so that the Type A Metallation forms a curtain of insulation between two dead air spaces.

Reynolds Metallation Type A is shipped in rolls 176 feet 5 inches long and 17 inches wide, each roll containing 250 square feet and weighing 18 pounds.

TYPE B

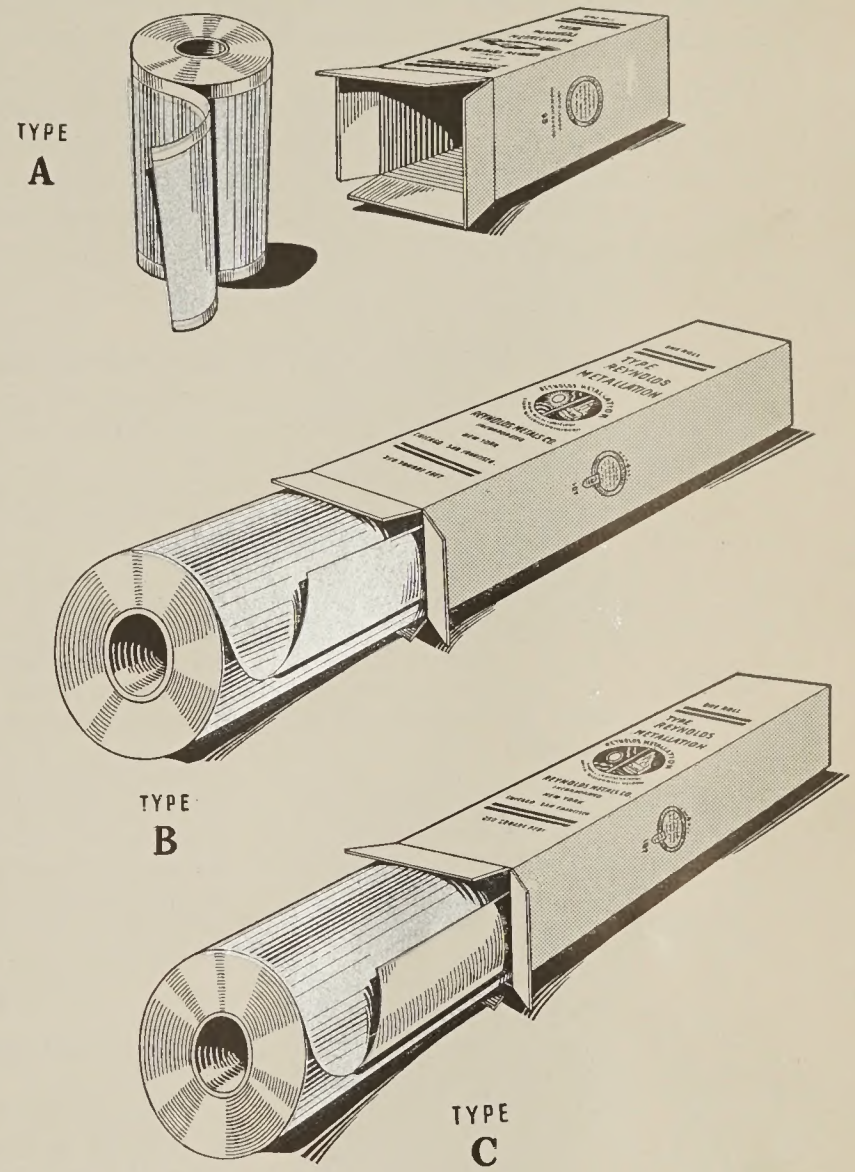
Reynolds Metallation Type B is genuine sheet aluminum cemented to both sides of a heavy, tough Kraft paper. Type B is especially designed for application horizontally or vertically over studs, rafters or joists in such a way that there is an air space on each side of the Metallation.

Reynolds Metallation Type B is shipped in rolls 93 feet 9 inches long and 32 inches wide, or 120 feet long and 25 inches wide, each roll containing 250 square feet and weighing 16 pounds.

TYPE C

Reynolds Metallation Type C consists of genuine sheet aluminum cemented to one side of a heavy, tough Kraft paper. Type C is especially designed for use as a building paper, under sheathing or roof boards, and in types of construction in which only one surface can face an air space.

Reynolds Metallation Type C is furnished in rolls 93 feet 9 inches long and 32 inches wide, each roll containing 250 square feet and weighing 13 pounds.



• NOTES ON TABLE, PAGE 4 •

[a] Computed by standard methods from data in AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS GUIDE, Vol. 12, pp. 71-92, 1934, and from "Thermal Insulation of Buildings," *American Architect,* May, 1934, pp. 89-100.

[b] Outside film resistances (f_o) are based on a 15 mph wind velocity; inside film resistances (f_i) are based on still air.

[c] All air spaces are at least ¾-in. wide.

[d] The thickness of 1-in. yellow pine sheathing and flooring is approximately 25/32 in.

[e] Plaster ⅝-in. to ¾-in. thick is applied to ECOD or expanded metal plaster base.

[f] Wall insulated as in Column IV with added 1-in. air space between brick and sheathing faced with TYPE C METALLATION on outside of sheathing.

[g] Four inches of face brick and four inches of common brick.

[h] Curtain of either TYPE A or TYPE B METALLATION in furred space, having one side facing masonry and the other side facing TYPE C or ECOD METALLATION.

[i] The thickness of oak flooring is approximately 13/16 in.

[j] TYPE A or TYPE B METALLATION is so applied to joists or rafters, or flanged between them, as to form an air space. One side of the METALLATION faces the building material and the other side faces still air.

[k] TYPE A or TYPE B METALLATION is so applied to joists, or flanged between them, as to form an air space. One side of METALLATION faces TYPE C or ECOD METALLATION, the other faces still air.

[l] Space insulated as in Column IV except that METALLATION nearest still air is TYPE A or TYPE B.

[m] Nailing strips measure approximately 25/32 by 3⅝-in. and are spaced 2 in. apart.

[n] TYPE A or TYPE B METALLATION is applied between rafters and nailing strips to form one air space facing METALLATION and a series of small air spaces facing shingles.

[o] Roof insulated as in Column IV except that TYPE A or TYPE B METALLATION is applied as in *Note n.*

[p] TYPE A or TYPE B METALLATION is applied between nailing strips and rafters and also to under side of rafters.

[q] TYPE A or TYPE B METALLATION is applied as in *Note p* and also as a central sheet parallel with the roof.

REYNOLDS METALLATION IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL INSULATION

Reynolds Metallation offers insulating and weatherproofing efficiency so low in cost that every building can readily afford its benefits. No other insulation gives the same high insulating efficiency at the same low cost. Reynolds Metallation is the proper material to use on the most expensive and the most pretentious structure; at the same time, it makes possible the benefits of modern protection, comfort, and fuel economy in the smallest cottage.

Reynolds Metallation is a necessity for every building using air conditioning equipment, and its use also results in substantial savings in heating equipment as well as in actual fuel consumption.

METHODS OF APPLYING (See Sketches on Pages 6 and 7)

Reynolds Metallation has many different possible applications and combinations. A few of the most common are illustrated and explained in sketches on Pages 6 and 7 of this catalog.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTION

In addition to its ability to prevent the passage of heat, Reynolds Metallation is *waterproof, windproof, vermin-proof, fire resistant* and *odorless.* Atmospheric moisture has absolutely no effect on Metallation, nor can its insulating efficiency be reduced through settling or deterioration.

HOW TO USE AND SPECIFY REYNOLDS METALLATION

AS A HIGHLY EFFICIENT INSULATION

Reynolds Metallation is used in all types of buildings where insulation is required. It may be used in single or multiple layers (curtains) depending on the degree of thermal efficiency desired. See chart on Page 4.

It is fundamental that Reynolds Metallation when used as an insulation be so placed in a structure as to form air spaces faced with reflective surfaces. Metallation is secured in place on framing or furring with large head galvanized roofing nails. Whenever Types B or C are used, all touching sides and ends should overlap at least 2 inches.

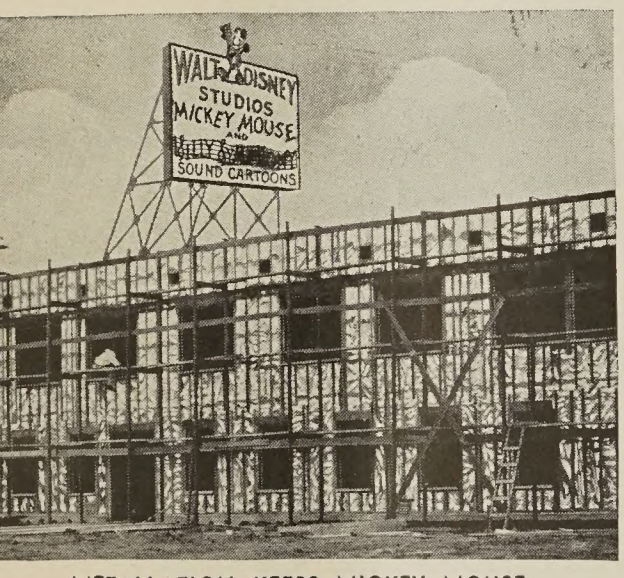
•

UNDER SHEATHING, ROOF BOARDS AND NAILING STRIPS

When used on the under side of sheathing, before the sheathing is applied Reynolds Metallation Type C shall be stretched transversely and tightly across the studs with its metallic side facing the air space.

When used on the under side of roof boards, before the boards are applied Reynolds Metallation Type C shall be stretched tightly over the rafters with its metallic side facing the attic.

Reynolds Metallation of either Type C or Type B shall be used on the under side of nailing strips. It shall be stretched transversely and tightly across the rafters before the nailing strips are applied. If Type C is used, the metallic side shall face toward the attic; if Type B is used, an extra advantage is secured through having one bright aluminum surface face the rafter air space and the other face the series of small air spaces made by the gaps between the nailing strips.



METALLATION KEEPS MICKEY MOUSE COMFORTABLE

Reynolds Metallation Type B was chosen by R. V. Derrah, Architect, Beverley Hills, California, for the Walt Disney Studio in Los Angeles. Metallation is on both the sides and the roof of this building.

METALLATION AND ECOD ON CLEVELAND RESIDENCE

Abraham Garfield and Associates, Architects, Cleveland, Ohio, used Reynolds Metallated Ecod as a plaster base, and Reynolds Plain Ecod as a stucco base on the home they designed for David S. Ingalls, Cleveland.

When used in roofs, Metallation is to be carried around all corners and angles, over ridges, and around all hips and valleys to give a lap of at least 6 inches. Gables and dormers are to be considered as a part of the attic roof.

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ATTIC FLOOR JOISTS AND RAFTERS

Reynolds Metallation Types B or C shall be so placed on the under side of all roof rafters that a bright reflective surface shall face the rafter space, and Metallation shall be carried under and across the ridges and around all valleys and hips to give a lap of at least 6 inches. All gables and dormers are to be considered as a part of the attic roof.

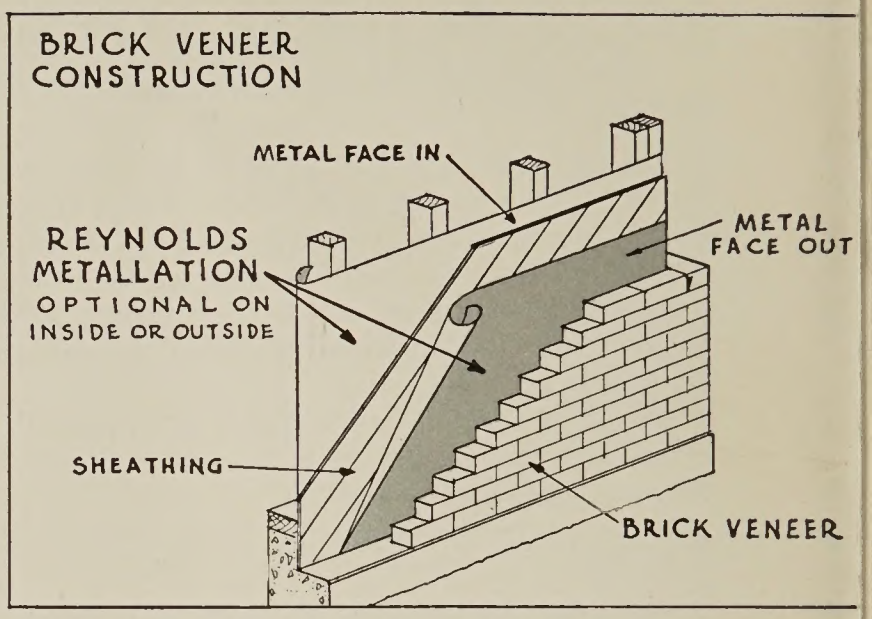
At the attic floor line, the Metallation shall be brought back over the floor joists with a marginal lap of 12 inches. Metallation shall be so applied to the top of the attic floor joists that a reflective surface shall face the joist space.

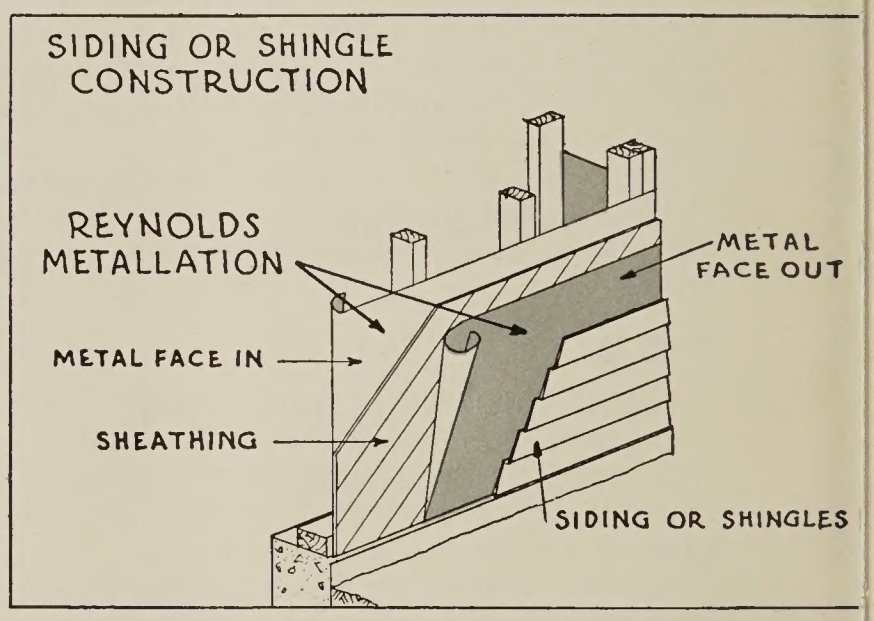
•

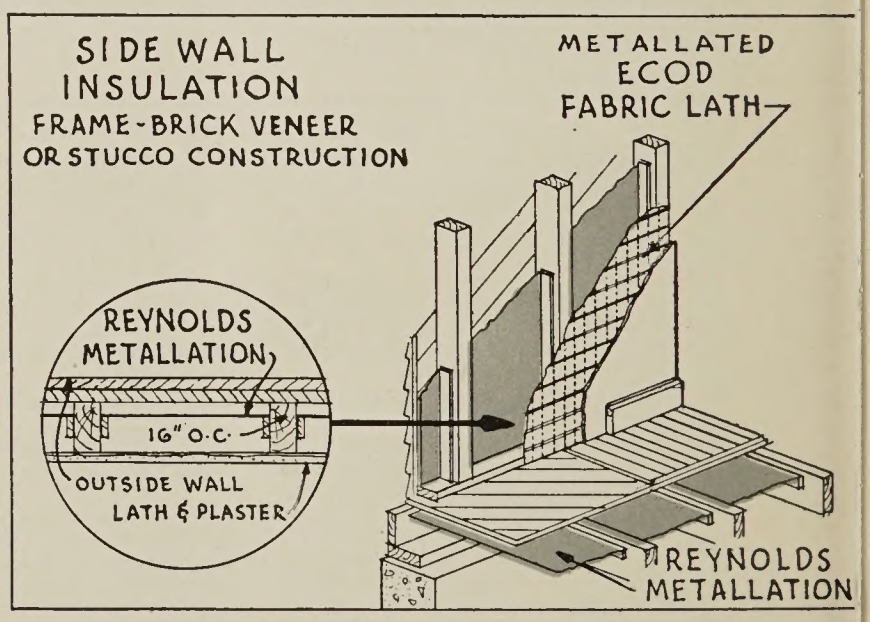
BETWEEN STUDS, CEILING JOISTS, OR RAFTERS

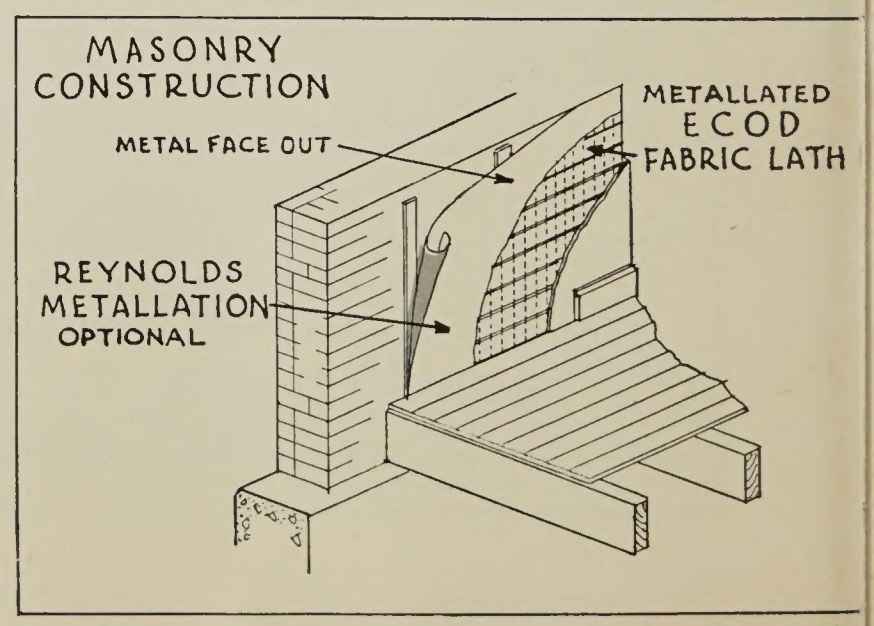
Type A Metallation shall be applied between all studs in exterior walls to form a curtain terminating at the sills, plates, or headers. It shall be turned out on the face of each stud at least 1 inch and shall be secured in place by either ¾-inch batten strips or large head galvanized roofing nails spaced no more than 2 inches apart.

Multiple layers of Type A Metallation may be applied in the same manner, but care must be exercised to retain a minimum ¾-inch air space between curtains. Metallation curtains may also be applied between rafters and ceiling joists.

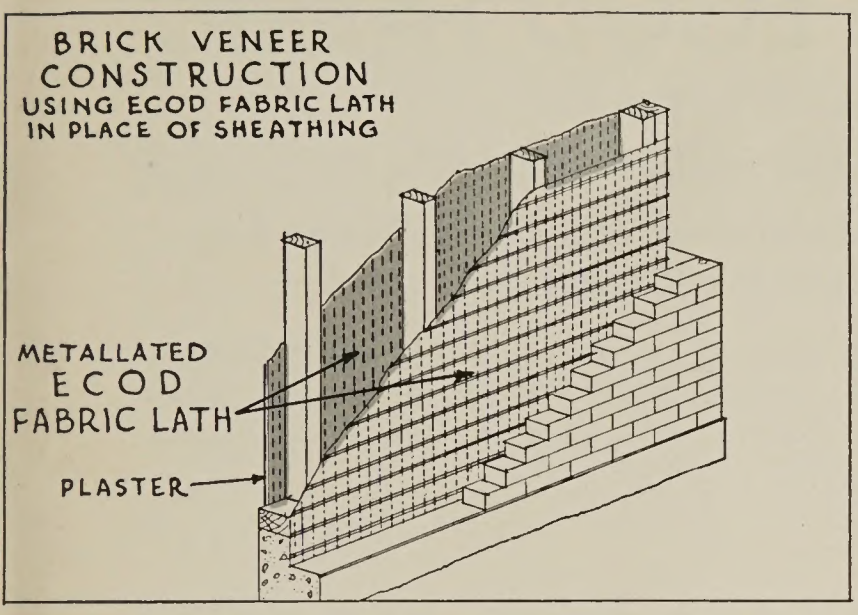


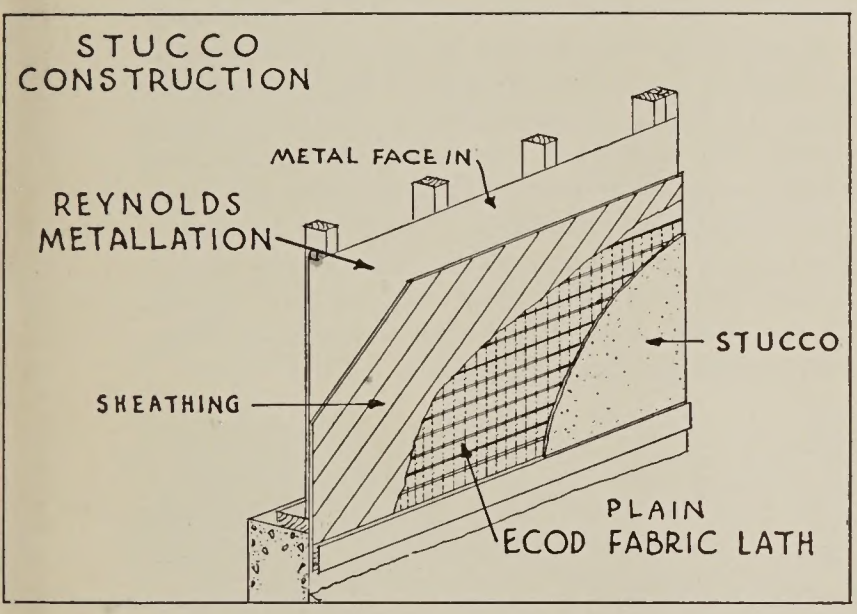


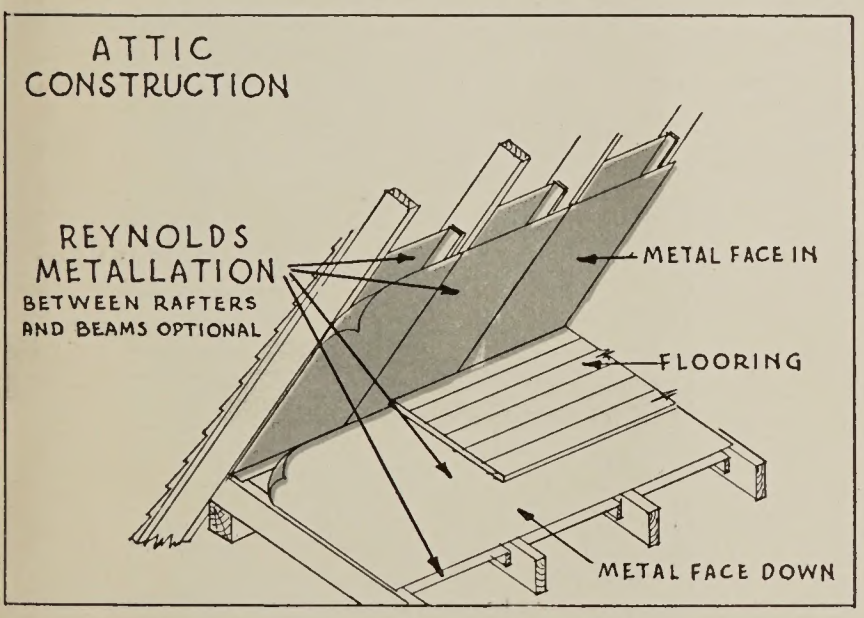


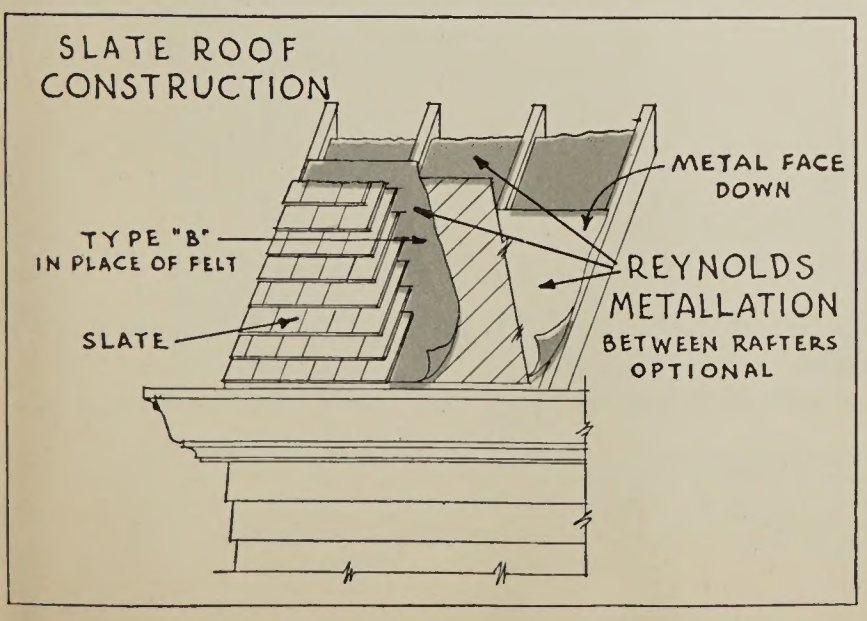


HOW TO USE AND SPECIFY REYNOLDS METALLATION









AS A WEATHERPROOFING MATERIAL

In addition to its great insulating efficiency, Reynolds Metallation is an excellent building or sheathing paper because its impervious metal surfaces make it waterproof and windproof.

When Reynolds Metallation is used as a building paper, and a bright side is necessarily in contact with materials of construction, its insulating value will be reduced because this contact allows heat to be transferred by conduction.

The two principal uses of metallation in building construction are as an insulator and as a weatherproofing building material. When used primarily as insulation, Reynolds Metallation affords a considerable degree of weatherproofing. When used primarily as a building paper, if it be so attached to the sheathing or roof boards in shingle, clapboard, brick veneer or stucco construction as to allow its bright surfaces to face air spaces, it will serve as an insulator also.

•

OVER SHEATHING AND ROOF BOARDS

Reynolds Metallation Type C or Type B shall be stretched transversely over all sheathed surfaces with the metal face out. Horizontal and end laps shall be a minimum of 2 inches and the Metallation shall extend around all corners and angles at least 6 inches each way.

Reynolds Metallation shall be applied in the same manner over all roof boards, underneath the roofing with the metal facing up.

•

BETWEEN FLOORS

Reynolds Metallation Type C or Type B shall be applied over all wood sub-floors with the metal face up. All laps shall be a minimum of 2 inches and the Metallation shall extend up behind the base board at least 4 inches.

•

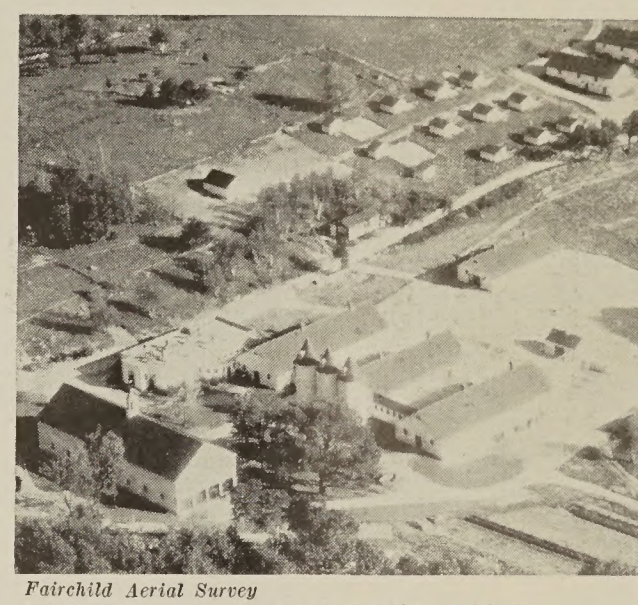
ADDITIONAL USES

Reynolds Metallation may be efficiently used for curing and protecting concrete floors; for dampproofing masonry-walls, as the flashing of spandrels, windows, and doors, or placed between concrete and wood floors, roof decks, or paving and terrazzo floors.

•

LIGHT WEIGHT, EASY TO HANDLE

Knife, nails and a hammer are the only tools needed to apply it. Its lack of bulk and light weight make Metallation the easiest of building materials to handle on a job.



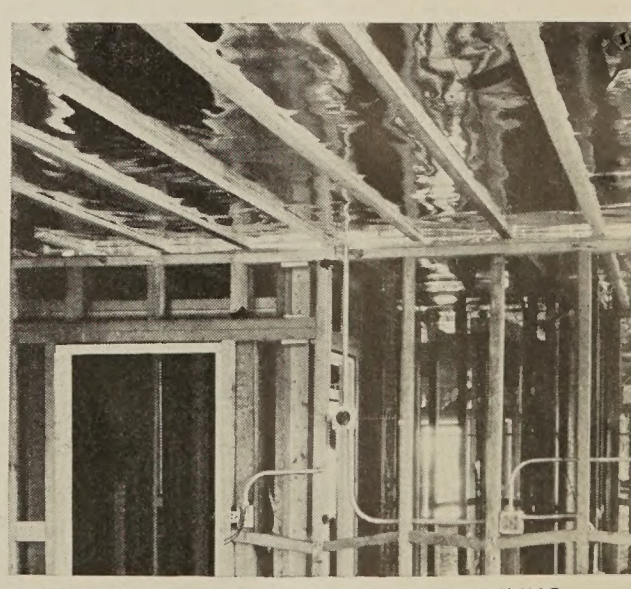
Fairchild Aerial Survey

EASTLEIGH FARMS, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

All buildings on the Eastleigh Farms, Framingham, Massachusetts, are insulated with Reynolds Metallation. Wadsworth & Smith, Architects, Boston, chose Metallation because of its high efficiency and absolute moisture-proof qualities which are highly important for dairy buildings.

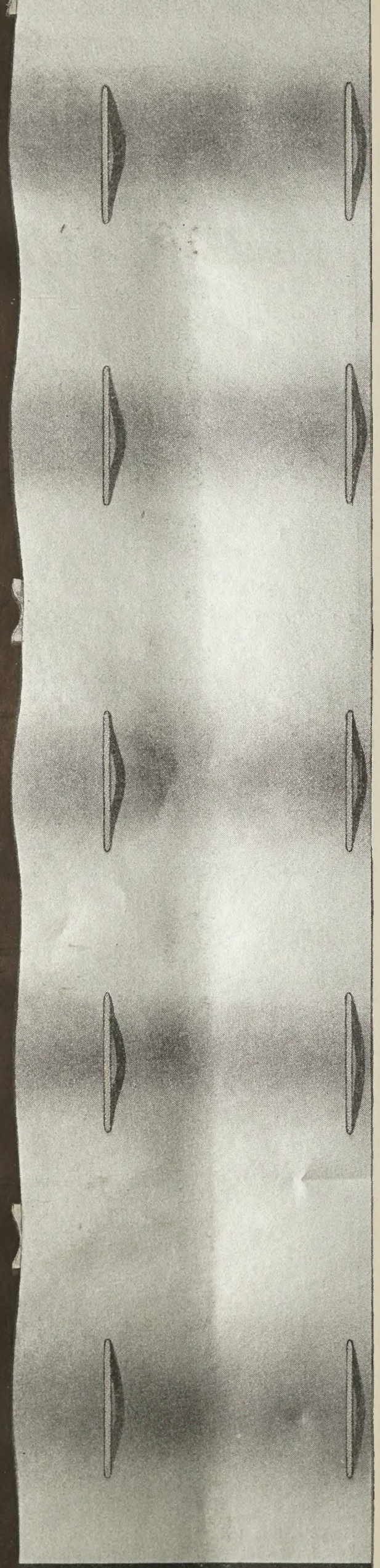
PRIZE HOME, HOUSTON, TEXAS

James J. Campbell, Architect, Houston, Texas, chose Metallation to go over the sheathing and the second floor ceilings in this prize home. The photograph shows how Metallation goes over sheathing.



METALLATION ON SECOND FLOOR CEILING

This photo shows how Reynolds Metallation is applied on second floor ceilings. This construction keeps bedrooms warm in winter, cool in summer. Note furring strips to form air space.



METALLATED FACE TOWARD AIR SPACE
ACTUAL SIZE

REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC

(Welded Wire Fabric)

PLASTER AND STUCCO BASE

Made in Two Types, Metallated and Plain, Depending on Whether or Not Insulation Is Required

Reynolds Ecod Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric), the modern insulating stucco and plaster base, comes in two types, Metallated and Plain. Both Reynolds Metallated and Plain Ecod Fabric are available in galvanized and ungalvanized forms to suit the needs of the particular job.

REYNOLDS METALLATED FABRIC
(WELDED WIRE FABRIC)

Reynolds Metallated Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric), has an insulating efficiency equal to that of Type C Metallation, and it is used as the base for all kinds of interior plaster or exterior stucco where it is desired to secure high insulation value as well as the most efficient lath, for the least expenditure of money. It is composed of galvanized or black steel ribs spaced 4 inches apart, electrically welded to galvanized or black cross wires which are woven through wide corrugations in a heavy waterproof backing of Reynolds Metallation. The polished aluminum side faces the air space between the framing members. The Kraft paper surface receives the plaster or stucco and helps to force the mortar around all the ribs and wires, forming perfect plaster locks. Full Ecod sheets measure 48¾ inches by 31 inches and are packed 50 square yards to the case.

REYNOLDS PLAIN FABRIC
(WELDED WIRE FABRIC)

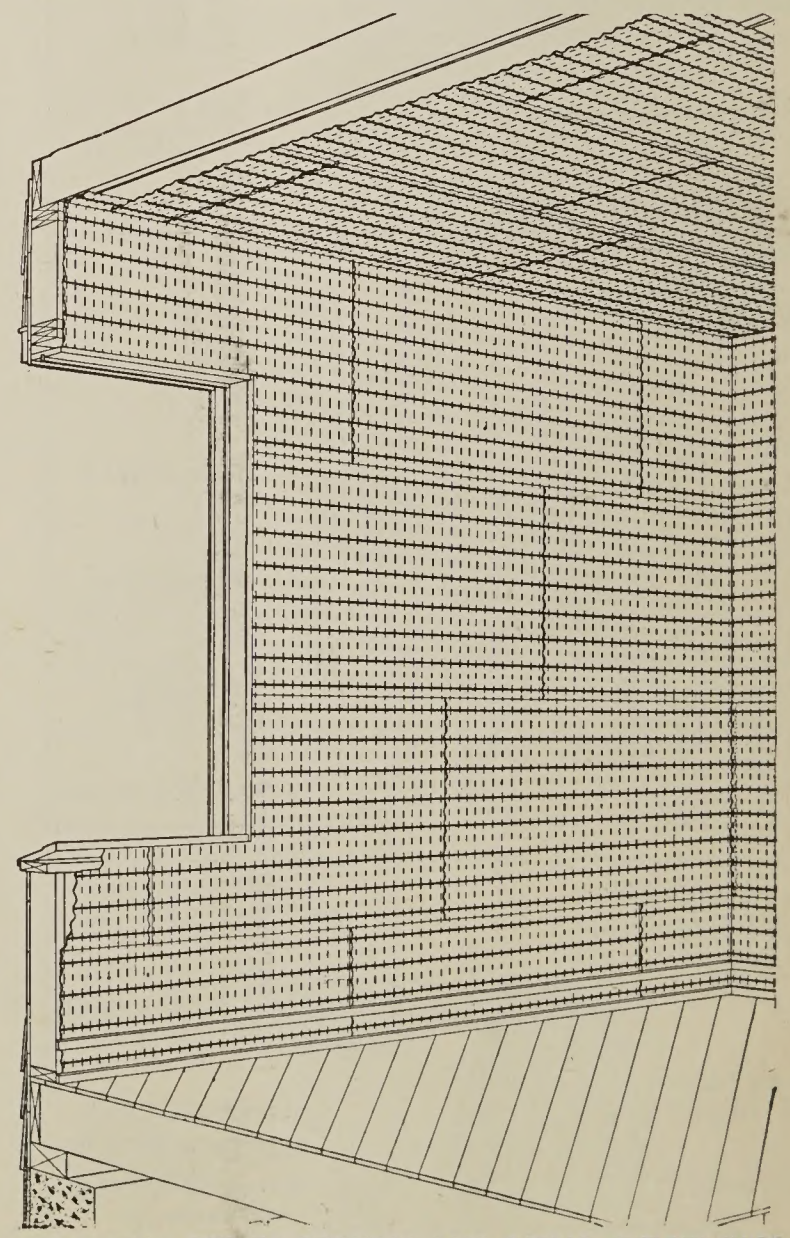
Reynolds Plain Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) is for use on interior partitions, lower floor ceilings, and other parts of the structure where insulation is not required. It has the same type and quality of metal reinforcing ribs and wires, but has a fibrous backing of waterproof duplex Kraft paper instead of Metallation.

BACKED BY 20 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Reynolds Fabric has been on the market more than 20 years and has been used on thousands of buildings. We show a few representative installations in this catalog, and will furnish a list of jobs in any locality. Reynolds Ecod Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) is used by the United States Government for subsistence homesteads, The Tennessee Valley Authority, naval shore stations, army barracks, and other construction activities. Leading architects and contractors throughout the country use Reynolds Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) regularly.

WHERE TO BUY REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC

Reynolds Ecod Fabric, (Welded Wire Fabric) both Metallated and plain, is sold by leading lumber and building supply dealers everywhere. If your dealer does not have it in stock, write the Reynolds Metals Company, Inc., 19 Rector Street, New York City.



APPLICATION DETAILS REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC (WELDED WIRE FABRIC)

Reynolds Ecod Fabric is applied beginning at the ceiling line. The top row of wall sheets is applied first and their edges are turned on to the ceiling not more than four inches. Next the Reynolds Fabric is applied to the ceiling after which the application of Reynolds Fabric to the wall surfaces is completed, working down from top to bottom

REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC IS AN EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL PLASTER AND STUCCO BASE

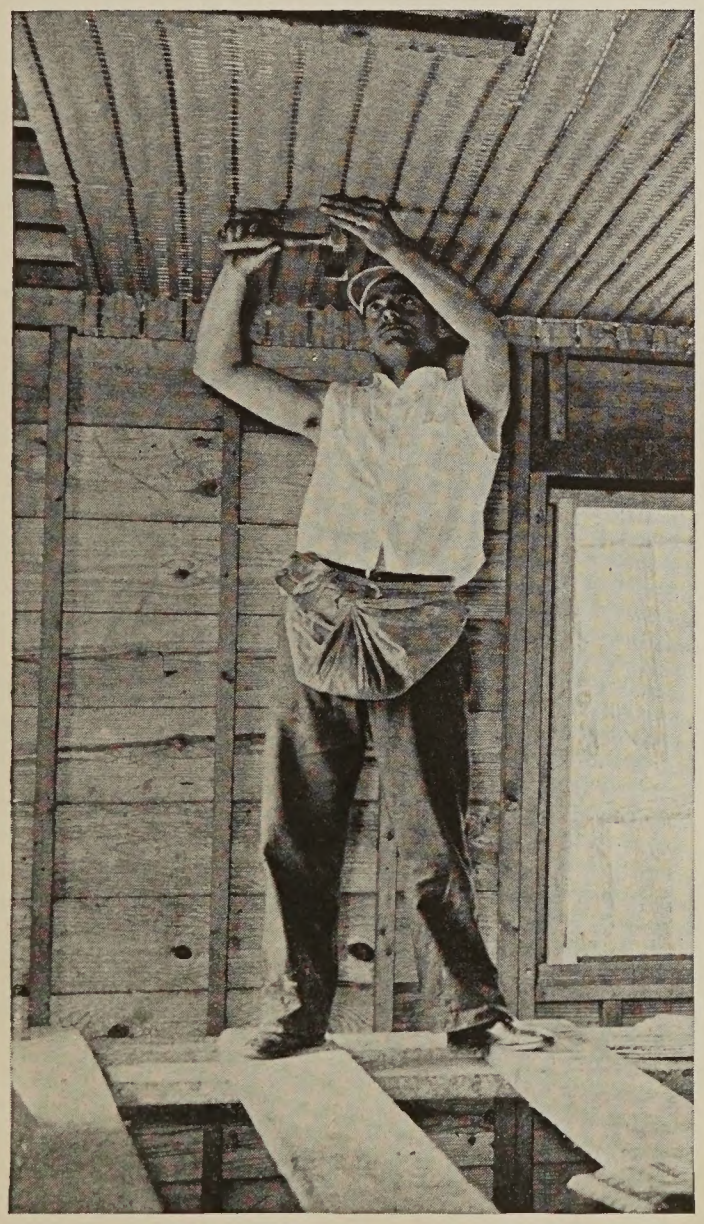
COST PLASTERED COMPARES WITH WOOD LATH

Reynolds Ecod Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) costs much less than ordinary metal lath. In fact, a complete plastering job over Reynolds Fabric, including lath, labor of applying lath, plaster, and labor of applying plaster, *costs no more* than the same job over wood lath. Reynolds Ecod Fabric is an economical material because it is easy to apply and because it requires a great deal less plaster than other, more wasteful, bases.

REYNOLDS FABRIC STRENGTHENS BUILDING STRUCTURE

Reynolds Ecod Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) adds structural strength to buildings on which it is used because the steel ribs, thoroughly embedded in the plaster, completely encircle all rooms and strengthen ceilings. Another Reynolds Fabric contribution to structural strength is the method of fastening it to framing members by nailing directly through the metal rib. A nail which makes its own hole through a Reynolds steel rib tightens the rib against the framing member like a rivet, and gives the full benefit of its holding power.

REYNOLDS FABRIC EFFECTIVELY FIREPROOFS FRAME BUILDINGS



APPLYING REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC

This illustration shows the application of Reynolds Ecod Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) as an interior plaster base. The ceiling sheets have been applied first, being turned four inches on to the wall. It is equally good construction to put on the top row of wall sheets first, turning them four inches on to the ceiling and then proceeding with the ceiling application

Reynolds Ecod Fabric has been subjected to many impartial tests which prove its fireproof qualities when plastered. All tests prove that, while the paper backing of Reynolds Fabric will burn before plaster is applied, after plaster has been put on, intense heat simply chars the paper without any flame, and the plaster, supported by the steel reinforcing, provides a barrier to the passage of fire.

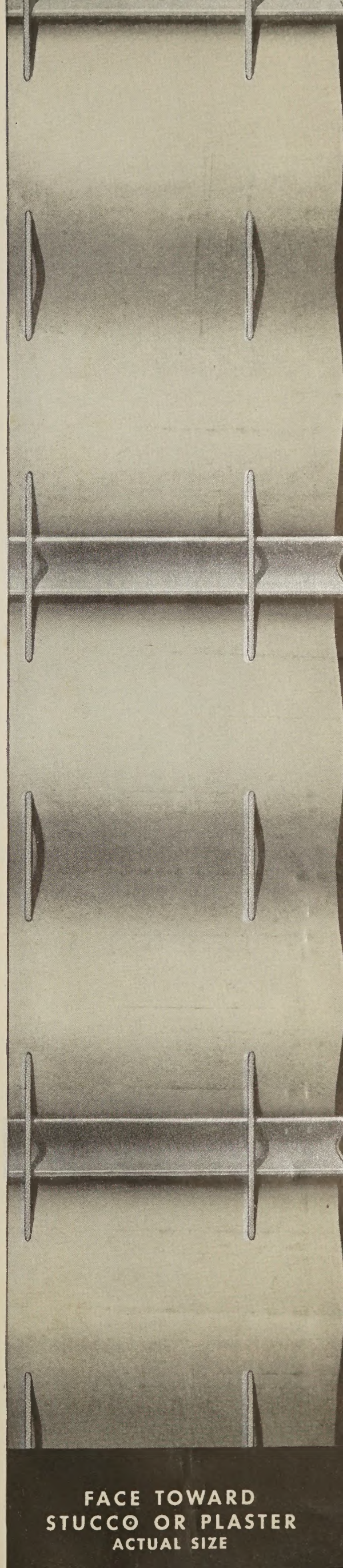
We will gladly show complete reports of these tests, letters of approval from building inspectors, and similar convincing data which are in our files.

LIKED BY LATHERS AND PLASTERERS

Reynolds Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) has the approval of every lather and plasterer who has worked with it. Reynolds Fabric is easy to handle, easy to cut, easy to bend, easy to apply. Reynolds Fabric requires the equipment that lathers are accustomed to using. Plasterers can easily do two coat (laid off) work over Reynolds Fabric. They like its plaster-saving qualities and the speed with which it enables them to work. Furthermore, Reynolds Fabric will never leave lath marks on the plaster, and its exclusive steel rib and wire construction prevents unsightly cracks.

DAMP-PROOF AND MOISTURE-PROOF

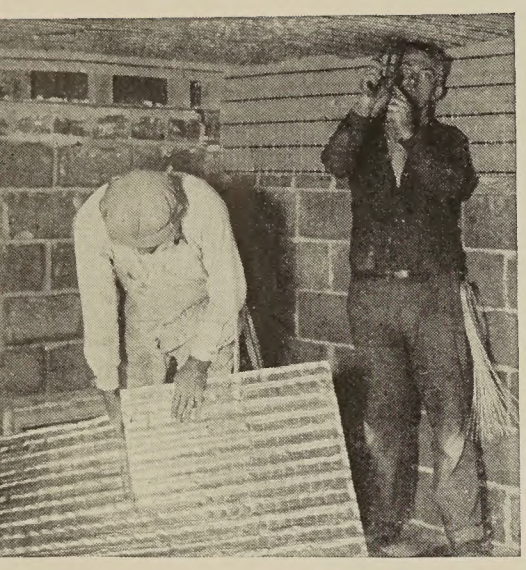
Reynolds Ecod Fabric is absolutely waterproof, moisture-proof, and odorless. Furthermore, it will not harbor vermin, insects, or termites.



HOW TO APPLY REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC

(Welded Wire Fabric)

See Illustrations on Pages 8 and 9

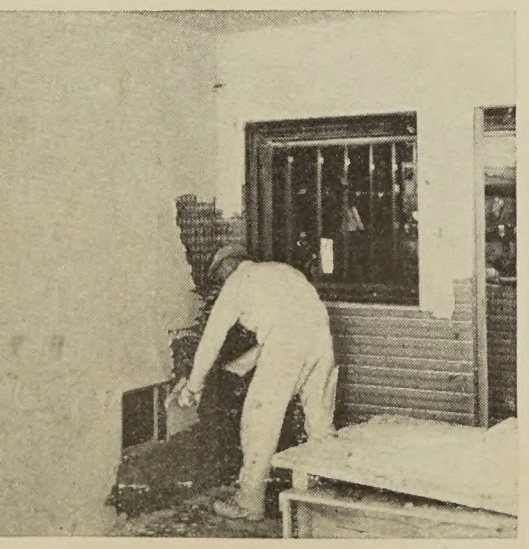


SUSPENDED CEILING CONSTRUCTION

Reynolds Ecod Fabric is tied to bar joists in suspended ceiling construction, as illustrated by the workman at the right. Notice how easily the man at the left cuts Reynolds Fabric with tinners' snips.

ECOD IN TENNESSEE HOME

Coyle and Cardwell, Architects, used Reynolds Ecod Fabric as the plaster base on walls and ceilings in this home which they designed for Judge S. B. Williams, Johnson City, Tennessee.



APPLYING PLASTER OVER ECOD

Reynolds Fabric assures a smooth, durable, crack-free plastering job. Reynolds Fabric saves money because it saves plaster—there are no interstices to fill, no chance for plaster to fall behind the walls. Also, it permits two coat (laid off) work—a great time saver.

EXTERIOR APPLICATION

Reynolds Ecod Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) should be applied on exterior walls, starting at the bottom and working up, in such a way that each sheet laps over the sheet below it along the horizontal plane. It should be applied so that all vertical joints are broken.

INTERIOR APPLICATION

Reynolds Ecod Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) used inside the house should be applied beginning at the ceiling line. The top row of wall sheets is applied first, and their edges are turned onto the ceiling not more than 4 inches. Next, the Reynolds Fabric is applied to the ceiling, and all sheets extending tightly into angles. Then Reynolds Fabric is applied to the rest of the wall surface, each sheet lapping *over* the one above it along the horizontal plane.

REYNOLDS FABRIC FOR TIE-ON WORK

When attaching Reynolds Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) to ceilings under steel joists, it should be tied with No. 18 gauge galvanized annealed tie wire, making ties at each rib. Where solid web joists are used or joist spacing exceeds 16 inches on center Reynolds Fabric should be tied to pencil rods or channel runners attached to the joists and spaced 16 inches on center.

When using Reynolds Fabric on ceilings suspended from flat slabs, arches or concrete joists, it should be attached to pencil rods or furring channels spaced 16 inches on center with No. 18 gauge galvanized annealed tie wire.

The method of suspending frame work, size of hangers, furring channels or rods should conform to standard practice and specifications.

NAILING AND LAPPING

Use 3d or 4d common nails, driving nails straight through the steel rib wherever it crosses a stud or post. Do not turn the nail over or flatten the rib in nailing, but drive the nail so the head is flush with the top of the rib.

On interior walls, the lower sheet should lap over the one above. On exterior walls the top sheet should lap over the lower.

The sheets of Reynolds Fabric should be lapped ¼ inch on side laps and ¾ inch on end laps. Where the ends of the sheets are lapped, the ribs of the two sheets may be placed directly together so that one nail can be driven through both ribs to form a continuous rib reinforcement.

BENDING AND CUTTING

Reynolds Fabric (Welded Wire Fabric) is easily bent by pressing the sheet along the point where a bend is desired; inside and outside bends are made in the same way. Reynolds Ecod Fabric may be cut with ordinary tinner's snips. Odd shapes and spaces should be measured accurately before cutting and the usual allowances made for laps.

GROUNDS AND PLASTERING

Grounds for Ecod Fabric should be not less than ⅝ to ¾ inches thick for best work. Reynolds Ecod Fabric provides the ideal lath for good plastering. The customary practices of good plastering will give ideal results. Patent plasters should be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's direction.

REYNOLDS METAL WALL COVERINGS

A MODERN DECORATIVE COVERING WITH EXCLUSIVE INSULATING AND LIGHT REFLECTING QUALITIES

Reynolds Metal Wall Coverings are made of pure sheet aluminum mounted on a special paper and hand decorated with an exclusive Reynolds process in an unlimited number of designs. Aluminum has commanded wide attention among leading architects and decorators for the more modern decorations, of which many suitable colors and designs can be found in our standard line of stock patterns. These cover the contemporary, modern, and conservative types of design. Our basic materials are made in plain, shiny, and plain mat finish and embossings which lend a perfect background for any combination and color scheme.

INSULATING VALUE

Reynolds Metal Wall Coverings have definite insulating value, as in all cases pure sheet aluminum foil (the same material used in Reynolds Metallation) forms the base of the design. The high reflectivity and low emissivity of metal foil (See pages 2 to 7 of this catalog) make rooms decorated with Reynolds coverings cooler in summer and easier to heat in winter.

No other wall covering has such insulating characteristics.

STOPS PASSAGE OF MOISTURE

There is no better moisture retardant than aluminum foil and this makes Reynolds Wall Coverings a necessary complement to air conditioning equipment. Air conditioning depends invariably on dehumidifying air in summer and increasing its humidity during the winter.

Ordinary wall coverings which allow infiltration permit moisture from the outside air to enter the building through the walls in summer and permit moisture to escape through the walls in winter.

Every design of Reynolds Wall Covering prevents the passage of moisture from or into a room, thus making it possible to control the humidity easily, economically, and efficiently.

LIGHT REFLECTING VALUE

Reynolds Wall Coverings make a room brighter and more cheerful during the day without causing any unpleasant or harmful glare. At night, they make it easier to light a room and save electric current because their high light reflectivity permits the use of lower wattage bulbs which consume less electricity.

VARIETY OF DESIGNS

Reynolds Metal Wall Coverings are made up in a large number of stock designs. However, there is no limit to the number of designs we can furnish, and we will make special designs and scenics to order as well as reproduce individual patterns submitted by architects or decorators.

SIZE OF ROLLS

Reynolds Metal Wall Coverings are furnished in rolls. A single roll is 6 yards long by 25 inches wide and trims to 24 inches wide, a total of 36 square feet. All stock patterns come in double rolls only; that is, in rolls 12 yards long for economy in matching designs. They must, therefore, be ordered in an even number of rolls.

APPLICATION

Reynolds Metal Wall Coverings are easily applied by competent paperhangers. We furnish complete instructions with each roll, and workmen should be instructed to follow them closely for best results.

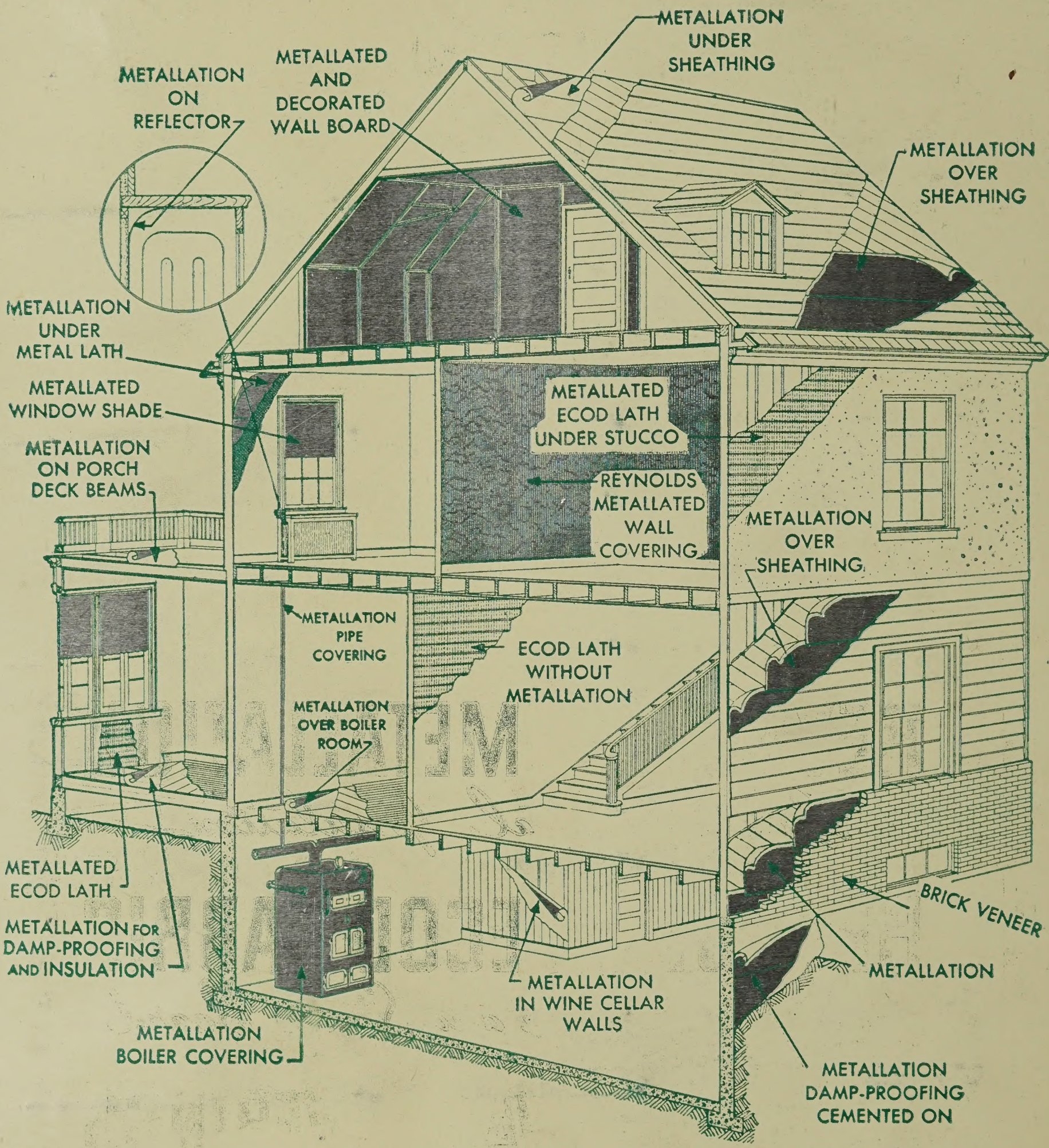
REYNOLDS WALL COVERINGS ARE WASHABLE

Reynolds Metal Wall Coverings may be cleaned with ordinary soap and water without danger of injury to the fabric or design in any way.

WHERE TO OBTAIN REYNOLDS WALL COVERINGS

Leading distributors of wall decorations carry Reynolds Metal Wall Coverings in stock, and have sample books showing a variety of styles and designs. If your dealer does not stock the material, write to Reynolds Metals Company, Incorporated, 19 Rector Street, New York City.

This sample illustrates the richness and the unusual decorative qualities of Reynolds Metal Wall Coverings. There is no limit to the number or variety of the designs and patterns in which we can furnish this material.


METALLATION UNDER SHEATHING
METALLATED AND DECORATED WALL BOARD
METALLATION ON REFLECTOR
METALLATION OVER SHEATHING
METALLATION UNDER METAL LATH
METALLATED WINDOW SHADE
METALLATED ECOD LATH UNDER STUCCO
METALLATION ON PORCH DECK BEAMS
REYNOLDS METALLATED WALL COVERING
METALLATION OVER SHEATHING
METALLATION PIPE COVERING
ECOD LATH WITHOUT METALLATION
METALLATION OVER BOILER ROOM
METALLATED ECOD LATH
METALLATION FOR DAMP-PROOFING AND INSULATION
BRICK VENEER
METALLATION
METALLATION IN WINE CELLAR WALLS
METALLATION BOILER COVERING
METALLATION DAMP-PROOFING CEMENTED ON